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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Prices and New York Association Prices is at 21 to 29 Annistreet. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

# Venezuela and War.

War is not expected, despite the fact that no Jingo has overstepped the mark now toed by the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND. Probably the situation presented in President CLEVELAND'S message to Congress on the question of Venezuela will lose its seeds of conflict before any actual clash between the United States and England.

If the eccentric statesman and instinctive antagonist of the more vital American sentiments, who now occupies the White House, had dealt with the Venezuela affair from the beginning in the creditable spirit shown In his message of yesterday, it is a question whether the situation would not now be satisfactory and without danger of war. We cannot say. It is impossible to tell the result up to date if the operations of the State Department, instead of being subject to that cranky politician and timid servant of Mugwumpery, WALTER Q. GRESHAM, had been conducted by a man of the calibre of Ricii-ARD OLNEY, whose hand, we believe, has really put the American flag to the fore in this matter of Venezuela. It is beyond any man's power to determine conclusively whether the possibility of war now confronting us is the legitimate development of the inevitable, or the creation of CLEVE-LAND's own procrastination and aversion to yand the stage of profitable debate. We need not stop to think of them when we see the President again set the MONROE doctrine clearly and emphatically before a foreign nation, whose wish it is to defy and smash it.

Mr. CLEVELAND has borrowed a new uniform, but all the same it is the American uniform, and the country will follow the man who wears it. For the MONROE doctrine, as enunciated in the President's message, except for a line or two that we need not consider here, the people of the United States are solid and enthusiastic. And the continuation of this interesting and important business by the Administration will be watched and sustained with an unfaltering spirit of pride and determination to uphold the interests of the United States

Let the good work go on!

# Cuba and Great Britain.

We did not need an official denial by the British Foreign Office of the report that England is negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba. The story ran that the Spanish Prime Minister, Senor Canovas DEL CASTILLO, contemplated, as a last resource, the abandonment of the island to Great Britain, which, in return, would as sume the Cuban debt, restore Gibraltar, and acquiesce in the Spanish claims on Morocco. Such a bargain might have some attractions for Spain, since she would sell at a great price a commodity which she could not deliver. But it is a bargain into which Englishmen are too keenly alive to their own interests to enter, and it is one which the United States would never suffer to be carried out.

The debt at present saddled upon Cubs

amounts to about \$300,000,000. Why should England assume such a burden in addition to her own national indebtment? She could not obtain the annual interest upon it from the Cuban custom houses, because she could only persuade the Cubans to acknowledge her supremacy by giving the island the same powers of self-government which are enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada and by the Australian colonies. The Cubans, like the inhabitants of other selfgoverning colonies, would use those powers not only to apply the whole of the insular revenues to their own purposes, but to levy customs dues upon imports from Great Britain. Neither would Cuba ever afford a great market for British goods. The principal consumer of her chief products. sugar and tobacco, is the great American republic; and under the régime of reciprocity with the United States, which the island would insist upon, we should inevitably become the main purveyors as well as the main customers of Cuba. But even if England could secure a monopoly of Cuban trade, the value of it would be insignificant compared with that of the tre mendous volume of British commerce which passes through the Straits of Gibraltar, and is directed either to Mediterranean ports or via the Suez Canal to India, Australasia, and the Far East. The restoration of Gibraltar, coupled with acquiescence in Spain's pretensions to Morocco, which include a claim upon Tangier, would compel British vessels to renounce in time of war the short passage through the Suez Canal, and to confine themselves to the circuitous route around the Cape of Good Hope. As against the losses and risks thus incurred, Great Britain would get practically nothing but the strategical advantage resulting from the position of Cuba, thrust as it is like a wedge into the jaws of the Gulf of Mexico, and not only commanding that great basin, but the

United States have over and over again announced that they would never tolerate the cession of Cuba by Spain to any other European power. It was pointed out by John QUINCY ADAMS in 1828 that this island. being divided from Florida by a channel not more than sixty-five miles wide, is a natural appendage to the North American continent, and may be justly described as almost inside our shores. The possession of it, therefore, by a strong foreign nation. and especially by such a great naval power as England, would constitute a formidable menace to our South Atlantic and Gulf States, as well as to our commerce with the Spanish-American republics. On these grounds the declaration has been repeatedly made by our State Department, from President MONROE's day onward, that the cession of Cuba by Spain to another European country would be regarded by us as a hostile action on the part of both parties to the transaction. There is no feature of our policy more sharply brought out in the official averments of our Government, or more univer

Atlantic entrance to the Nicaragua Canal.

This brings us to the reasons why the

That the purchase of Cuba by England would be construed at Washington as an act of war, is perfectly known to the British Foreign Office. Consequently no such

terminated (12) description and additionary and to the result

sally and heartily approved of by our people

transaction could be contemplated in London unless, indeed, a conflict with this country were probable upon other grounds.

Kentucky's First Map.

We have received from the Mayor's office, Louisville, a fac-simile copy of the first man of Kentucky, made by Gen. JOHN FILSON, 111 years ago. It is a very interesting specimen of early cartography of purely American workmanship. The drawing is better than that of many a later map, the lettering is easy to read, and the rivers and other topographic features are clearly if not always accurately laid down. Kentucky should value this important work, which is now on file in the archives of Louisville. The territory was known in those days as

Kentucke," and the area embraced in the map does not include the extreme western or southern parts of the present State. It would not be difficult for a careful student of this map to gather from it some correct notions of the life of the pioneers who lived in that heavily wooded and almost pathless region, even though he knew little or noth ing of the early history of Kentucky. He would observe, for instance, that not one of the widely separated settlements was with out its fort. He would see the trails known as "Gen. Clark's War Road," "Bird's War Road," and the "Warriors' Path," leading straight through Kentucky to the Indian country north of the Ohio. The region north of the river was known to the Kentucky pioneers as the Indian Territory, and many of the braves, who never wearied of setting out on the warpath against DANIEL BOONE and his comrades, came from the more open country beyond the Ohio, and pushed deep into the forest before they

reached the settlements. In a corner of the sheet Gen. Filson expresses his indebtedness to "Col. DAN'L Boox" and others for their valuable aid in compiling the map. Even here we may see that plenty of elbow room was a necessity of DANIEL BOONE'S existence, for we find 'Col. Boon's House" far remote from any settlement, habitation, or trail, at the head obeying the dictates of traditional Ameri- of a little stream flowing to the Kentucky can statesmanship. These matters are be- River. With his trusty gun, the finest of game roaming through the woodlands. plenty of nature all around him, and an occasional scrimmage with the Indians to give zest to life, the buckskin-clad hero of Kentucky was happy as a king and envied the lot of no man.

Cincinnati was nowhere in those days Not even an Indian wigwam marks its site, though plenty of them are scattered over the map north of the Ohio.

# The Sunday Liquor Question.

Mr. WARNER MILLER made a safe prediction when he said at the church temperance meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday night, that there is no chance that the scheme to get local option for New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo specifically will be successful. Even if it were possible that it should be successful, that meeting afforded a strong indication that the vote under it would be against the opening of the liquor saloons on Sunday.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Goo Goos are laboriously drafting an excise bill for submission to the coming Legislature. in which the principle of limited local option is included; but this meeting showed that they are running counter to the whole religious sentiment of this city, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. Neither do they represent any large or even considerable body of our citizens. The ticket fabricated by the Chamber of Commerce was defeated by a large majority at the last election, and was only grudgingly supported by those who voted for it. It was contemptuously rejected as an unprincipled bargain by Bishop POTTER, who presided at Monday night's meeting. The Goo Goos hustled about, but in spite of all their efforts they were able to poll only about a half of one per cent, of the vote at that election. Proper modesty, therefore, would seem to require that these two repudiated organizations should retire from the business of public counsellors and self-appointed directors of legislation. Whether they retire or not, Mr. WARNER MILLER is

right in assuming that their advice will neither be sought nor taken at Albany. The excise laws, as the Democratic party of this State has declared emphatically for twenty-five years past, should be uniform for the whole State. There is no argument in favor of local option for New York, which does not apply with equal force to every other town in the State. If there is to be a referendum of the question of Sunday liquor selling to the citizens of any, it should extend to all; and if there be a referendum of this matter, why should not other legislation be relegated to popular vote by the Legislature elected to discharge that obligation as the constitutional representatives of the popular sentiment? To what extremes, then, may not

the principle be carried? Mr. WARNER MILLER'S plank in the Republican platform made the Sunday question an issue of the last campaign, and the vote of the State was in favor of the continuance of the present laws. Of course, the Republican Legislature will not presume to disregard that decision. The objections of the liquor interest, substantially united against the Republican ticket, were not against the existing Excise law, passed by a Democratic Legislature, except so far as the Sunday sale of liquor is forbidden; and they were beaten on that issue by a good majority. How, then, can they hope for any sort of favor from the Republican Legislature?

The sentiment sustaining the Sunday laws, moreover, is not confined to the Re publicans of the State, but extends through the religious community generally, and without regard to either religious or political divisions. Father DOYLE, who spoke eloquently at the Carnegie Hall meeting, prefaced his remarks by announcing that he was there with the approval of Archbishop CORRIGAN. and by quoting Roman Catholic legislation and exhortation against the Sunday liquor traffic. That sentiment was sustained by the other speakers, Baptist, Episcopalian,

Methodist, and Presbyterian. It is not probable, then, that the coming Legislature will pay any heed or give any respect to Chamber of Commerce and Goo Goo advice in contravention of that harmonious sentiment. So far as concerns Sunday, the Excise law will remain unchanged; and so long as the policy of our Police Department remains as it is now, New York will continue to be singular among the populous communities of the State in its rigorous enforcement

Indianola.

Senator BERRY undertakes to solve the difficult problems connected with the future of the Five Civilized Tribes, by providing a new Government for the territory they occupy, and calling it Indianola.

In his elaborate till the most striking feature is, perhaps, the lack of any provision for obtaining the consent of these

tribes to the Government thus proposed for them, or for taking a vote on the subject. The bill does not even secure them against being swallowed up in the adjoining Territory of Oklahoma, since it provides that "Congress may at any time bereafter change the boundaries of said Territory, or attach any portion of the same to any other State or Territory of the United States, without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created." It is true that the bill disclaims any purpose to impair the title of the Indians to the lands which they hold under treaties or patents, but, as they can be joined to Oklahoma, under these provisions, they can then be outvoted by the whites.

They would not even get the benefit under this bill of being released from old restrictions, for the Government is still to have the right "to make any law respecting any Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, which it would have been competent to make if this act had not been passed." Such is

the general outlook of the new plan. The new Territory of Indianola is to have Governor, appointed for a term of four years, who is to reside there, command the militia, grant pardons and reprieves issue commissions to officers, and execute the laws. It is to have a Secretary for performing the customary duties of such an officer. It is to have a Legislature, consisting of a Council of twenty-one members and a House of Representatives of forty-two, holding biennial sessions, limited to sixty days each, except the first session. Methods of voting for the Legislature and for giving names to the twenty-one counties into which Indianols is divided, are prescribed.

The right of suffrage and of holding office in Indianola is to be given to persons over 21 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or of the Indian tribes there, or, if of foreign birth, who have duly declared their intention to become citizens, and have resided here twelve months. No law is to be passed which interferes with the title of the Indians to the lands, "or their manner of holding the same;" and no tax is to be imposed upon Indian homesteads which the law makes inalienable, so long as Indians own them. There are to be Justices of the Peace, Probate Courts, District Courts, and a Supreme Court. Certain general laws of Arkansas are extended over Indianola until the end of the first session of its Legislature. The President is to appoint, with the Senate's confirmation, the Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal of Indianola, as well as the Governor and Secretary. The prohibition against selling intoxicating liquors in the Territory is continued.

Two provisions, however, deserve special mention. One consists of applying the principles of severalty allotment to the lands now held in common by the tribes, a United States commission being appointed to do this work, whereas the severalty law now specially excepts the Five Tribes from its operation, and they have just refused to consent to change their system of land ten-

ure. The other is the declaration that all treaties heretofore made by the United States with these tribes are, except in their relation to land titles, "hereby abrogated and repealed;" while all existing governments of the tribes "are hereby abolished," except for the purpose of preparing membership rolls and of appointing delegates to confer with the United States commission upon adjusting the business of the tribes. and upon allotting lands.

Such are the leading provisions of this remarkable bill. It is a very frank measure. It lays its foundations in the abrogation of existing treaties without the consent and against the protests of the red men; and probably just there the discussion of its merits will begin.

# Hohnlachen Ueber Holstein.

EDWARD J. H. DAMSEN, the indicted Sheriff of this town, now on trial before Judge Allison and a jury under a criminal indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, is fortunate indeed in having the benefit of an able counsel profoundly familiar with the rules of jurisprudence and the practice of American courts, Gen. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY. Gen. TRACY in his forty years of brilliant service at the bar has defended many criminals charged, as DAMSEN is charged, with a violation of the penal laws, and as United States District Attorney, between 1871 and 1878, he has prosecuted not a few in the Federal courts. In his masterly speech before Judge Allison and the jury on Monday, in eloquently outlining the somewhat vague defence of the bungling Landvogt, Gen. TRACY impressively de claved: "The great crime of Sheriff DAMSEN is that of being a German. He is the only German who has ever been called to the high office of Sheriff in New York." Desperate cases require desperate rem-

edies, and it might seem to some persons, who do not know Gen. TRACY, that intent upon serving the interests of his client. even at a visible sacrifice of technical accuracy, he made an appeal to the prepossessions of nationality in the jurors, hoping thereby to arouse such sympathy for the hapless defendant as might lead to lenity in the verdict. But it is not always well, even in court, and especially where able statesmen are talking. go by appearances. The fact is that at the time when the interesting controversy as to DAMSEN'S nationality took place in this town, Gen. Tracy was in Europe, and he was not cognizant therefore, and may not be. perhaps, until he reads THE SUN of this morning, of the fact clearly established by the impartial testimony of many learned phylacterial philologists, that DAMSEN is not a German, but a Holstein Dane. He comes from the province of Holstein, as distinct from Germany in geographical and political points of difference as Lower California is from the State of Maine or Manitoba from Mexico. Holstein is the province the cattle come from, and it is an ancient and homely saying among Germans that "in Holstein the cattle go free, for they have sense; it is the men who need to be tethered."

There never has been a German Sheriff in New York, though there have been scores of Dutch Sheriffs (Hollanders), beginning with JAN LAMPO and following through the line of CONRAD NOTELMAN, ULRIC LUPOLD, COR-NELIUS VAN TIENHOVEN, HENDRICK VAN DYCK, ALLARD ANTHONY, WILLIAM KNYFF.

PETER DE MILT, and JOHANNES JANSEN. There has never been a Holstein Sheriff, that is, till DAMSEN was elected on the ticket with GOFF and HOEBER, and there never will be another. Not in a thousand years! The voters of this city, as the voters of all American constituencies who are enlightened, intelligent, and patriotic, hold in high esteem as law-abiding, thrifty, and worthy citizens men of German nationality or de scent. From the ranks of our German fellow citizens prominent public officials have frequently been taken. Who does not remember in New York the sturdy German Mayor, C. GODFREY GUNTHER? Who does not remember in Gen. TRACY's own town of Brooklyn the

by his admirers, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH! Who has not heard in the city of Buffalo of PHIL BECKER and of SOLOMON SCHEU? Is there any one in New York who has not heard of FRANZ SIGEL, the German-speaking Register who recorded the title deeds in this county at the time that Gen. TRACY was United States District Attorney? Is there any one (excepting, of course, the Republicans who voted against him) who does not know that WILLIAM SOHMER, a distinguished and public-spirited German-American, was chosen Register of this county in November and will take

The voters of American constituencies,

especially where Democrats preponder-

office on Jan. 1?

ate, delight to honor German-American citizens, but they have a keen perception of the humiliations involved in the retention in office of a culpably incompetent individual, at a lucrative salary, who seeks when arraigned for his faults to take refuge under the German mantle, and to claim kinship with those who would be dishonored by such association. The strongest critics of DAMSEN have been patriotic and intelligent Germans. The demand for DAMSEN's resignation first came from Germans, and it was translated into Plattdeutsch for his particular benefit. The charges which have been filed with Governor Morton asking for Damsen's removal, not only on account of the escape of the Federal prisoners, KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, but also on account of the auctioneers' scandal, and the exaction of illegal fees by the auction combine, and the improper service of jury notices and other matters, was prepared by Germans and was submitted to the consideration of the Governor by the Hon. HENRY GRASSE, who is much more of a German, as we are informed, than DAMSEN could ever pretend to be without violation of the law of less majesté. Every student of what Herr LAUTERBACH has called "racial distinctions" knows that the very name of DAMSEN is essentially and unmistakably Scandinavian. It is not German. There never has been, there never could be, a German named DAMSEN. It is for that reason perhaps, that some of THE Sun's correspondents who participated in the instructive controversy which was carried on in these columns during the period that Gen. TRACY was in Europe or on the high seas, endeavored to prove that he was a Holland Dutchman, that his real name was DAMSEN, and that he was the logical and lineal descendant of some of the old Dutch Sheriffs whose names we have above quoted. There is among Germans a deep and inveterate prejudice against Holstein Danes, which does not extend to Holland Dutchmen. Such considerations, however, should not be permitted by any of the DAMSEN jurors to prejudice them against the Holstein defendant. He is entitled, whatever his nationality, to a fair, just, and impartial trial, and the question of nativity or of provinces or of European race distinction or of language has no more to do with this case than it has to do with the BEST case which first

brought Damsen into prominence. A trial jury in the Court of General Sessions has nothing to do with the nationality of a defendant. The sanity of a defendant they may inquire into perhaps. The nationality never, unless questions of international jurisdiction over an alien are raised. and such cases are extremely rare. All that the Damsen jury has to consider is his guilt or innocence of the charge against him. The fact that he is a Holstein Dane has nothing to do with the case. These are no times and this is no court for Hohnlachen ueber Holstein.

No one knows or can possibly tell how much currency the country requires. That we have now too much is clear. Provision should be made for the gradual withdraw at of the surplus, and it should be provided to the surplus of the surplus of the surplus of the surplus of the surplus and no more. It might possibly lead to the retrieved of all the legal tender notes, but that I sin the last degree improbable, It might lead to no more than the retirement of the \$140,000,000 notes of 1500. New York Times.

This is a gratifying modification of the demand which our esteemed contemporary, following the lead of President CLEVELAND and the banking erest, has lately been making for the funding and retirement of the whole of the legal tender notes. It is also a tacit admission that, if the legal tenders redeemed since the bond issues began had not been used to supply a deficiency in the revenues, they would now be locked up in the Treasury, and, by reducing the surplus currency in circulation, stop further gold redemptions. Furthermore, it points to a remedy, not yet suggested, for the redundancy that afflicts the currency, namely, the repeal of the National Banking act, and the suppression of bank note circulation of every kind. This measure would not only relieve the Government of the task of supervising 3,700 banking institutions, but it would make a place for the Government notes and the silver certificates now crowded out of use by bank notes.

Our Texas contemporary, the Dallas News, is apprehensive that the Republican Congress may be led to interfere with the rights of the States, by enacting some measure to protect Southern blacks against lynching, probably by providing for the trial of lynchers in Federal courts. Even if such action on the part of Congress were constitutional, it would be unnecessary. The State Governments are as well able to suppress or punish the crime of lynching as any other crime. The State courts ought to be efficient as the Federal court could be in dealing with crimes of this kind. It is painful to know that the Governments and courts of several States have failed to perform their duty

and have ignored the law in lynching cases. We are pleased to get evidence of the kind we have recently got, that law-abiding citizens all over the South are bestirring themselves against lynching. The crime is one that is often perpetrated by the Kurds and Turks of Asia Minor but how much more infamous it is when perpetrated by Americans bearing the Christian name, to the shame of Christianity and the American people!

It is more than likely that, while the American missionaries in Turkey are missionaries of Christianity, not of politics, their influence does not tend to the strengthening of the Sultan's Government. Most certainly, the religion which they propagate is not in accord with the political system of Turkey any more than it is in accordance with the Islamism which is the foundation of that system.

There are foolish people here who have made far too much fuss over AHLWARDT. Let AHLWARDT alone. He is a foreign humbug. He depends upon his adversaries for notoriety. By trying to shut him up, or by howling at him, or by wasting eggs upon him, or by getting enraged against him, he is made all the more notorious, and he is all the more likely to get sym pathizers. If he has his own way, and finds that he has the right to speak to empty benches at his own expense, he will soon turn his back upor the United States. It is out of his power to stir up an anti-Semitic crusade in this country.

The troops of Sir Francis Scott, who are about to make war against King PHEMPEH of Ashantee, or against his mother, in whose favor he is said to have been deposed, may well look rather doubtfully upon their coming campaign As the King's forces, by way of preliminary exercise, have defeated with great slaughter the Adansis tribe, any British reliance on the latter as allies must be of little value. On the other hand, the thirst for human sacrifices, with which the British charged the Ashantees, alleging that the treaty restrictions on this subject had no been kept by the King, may have been slaked a "honest Dutchman," as he was called | little by the unfortunate Adansis victims. Or

may their appetite have been whetted for more? But the British Gold Coast forces will naturally expect to have their turn at doing the slaughtering, with deadly modern guns.

The formation in this city of a Citizens Committee to appear before the National Demo cratic Committee for the purpose of enforcing he advisability of holding the National Democratic Convention in New York ought not to be ostponed too long. There can be no better example than that which was set by St. Louis last week of the ways and means of conviction that would be appropriate for the New York Citisens' Committee. St. Louis won fairly, and the victory was a neat one.

The voice of the Cuckoo is not heard in the land so much as it was.

There are to be five candidates for th Presidency in the field pext year, those of the Democratic, the Republican, the Prohibition, the Populist, and the Socialist parties. Up to this time there has never been a candidate bear. ing the Socialist name, and a suitable nomined for the party has not yet been found. It is a great and noble American idea, that of standing up to be counted.

If SALISBURY'S international law is as ame as his grammar, he is in a bad fix. In the President's message we find him quoted as ollows: " No statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to nsert into the code of international law a novel principle." There is a queer kind of addition n this. Not one thing and not one man is nothing; and "nothing" takes a singular verb. In other words, not one and not one is not two, and this is something which no statesman should forget.

Georgia is going to have as a candidate for the ossition of Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. John T. Solykutt.kr of Bibh. The Str. may add his name to the list of curious names in Georgia.—Atheas Banner. Queerness isn't enough. Genius or moral greatness must go therewith. Let nobody imagine that Col. ABE SLUPSKY would have ecome famous without his glory in the cause of school reform, or HOKE SMITH without the hadow of GROVER CLEVELAND behind him.

We do not see that Herr AHLWARDT has any backing at all in New York. The first day after he landed here it was reported that he had turned up his nose at the American brew of lager beer; but later and more pleasing intelligence has confirmed our original opinion that he would soon get accustomed to it. That is one step in advance for him. His judgment upon other things may yet undergo a change before he leaves this country. There is a liberalizing inluence in the American atmosphere.

A Baptist contemporary is desirous that the contentions between religious denominations shall be submitted to arbitration. We favor the suggestion in so far as it can be applied to doctrinal disputations. For example, the Baptist doctrine of baptism might be submitted to an Arbitration Board of twelve, comprising six Baptist members and as many others, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Meth odist, a Unitarian, a Lutheran, and a Quaker If any one of the members changed his mind upon the subject before death, there would be a reason for again trying arbitration in other contentions over questions in religious doctrine.

The Diana, recently launched at Glasgow, is one of four cruisers of 5,600 tons, or about as big as our Olympia, building on the Clyde. The others are the Venus, the Dido, and the Isis. There are two more of the same class, the June and the Doris, building at Barrow; still another, the Eclipse, at Portsmouth; an eighth, the Minerva, at Chatham, and a ninth, the Taiput, at Devonport. The last three are at Government yards, which are thus vying with orivate establishments in hurrying forward the additions to the fleet. Still larger and newer cruisers are the Dia-

dem, Europa, Niobe, and Andromeda, building at Clydebank, at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Pembroke. They are to be longer and broader than our Columbia and Minneapolis, and to be far more heavily armed, the main battery being ntteen quick-firing 6-inch guns, and they are to have 20,000 horse power under forced draught. These in turn are to be outdone in size by the cruisers Powerful and Terrible, now building, of 14,200 tons and 25,000 horse power, so that the new Fox and Flora, of 4,360 tons and 9,000 horse power, about like our Philadelphia, look small by contrast.

England is plainly not neglecting her cruiser type merely because she is building ten big battle ships and scores of fast torpedo craft.

### Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. From the Chicago Record.

Mrs. Cleveland always refers to him as "the Pres dent," both in his presence and in his absence. A member of the Cabinet says that he once heard her call him "Grover" when they were skylarking a little on a fishing trip, but he thinks she was only making fun. He does not know that she has ever called him "Grover" since although he has been with them a great deal. Sometimes she addresses him as "Mr. Cleveland" but when she speaks of him in the third person she never uses his name. It is always "the President says," or "the President went to town," or the President likes to live at Woodley better than I the White House," When the children are present she invariably addresses him as "papa." He calls her "Frank." almost invariably, except on occasions of formality or in the presence of strangers. When he weaks of her in her absence to the men abinet and other friends he usually says " My wife.

# The Heine Fountain An Art View from

From the New York Times Brain, Dec. 4.—The adverse report on the Loreley ountain in bonor of the poet Heine made by the National Sculpture Society has surprised no one in Berlin. A piaster model was shown tast summer the Art Exhibition, but the impression was a weak one; it was felt that the good citizens of Düsseldorf and Mayence might have simply declined it on the very rightful plea that public monuments canno How to keep well-meaning people from forcing

tasteless monuments on modern cities is one of the problems of the age.

Enter T. Brackett Reed into the presence of McKin-ey, Harrison, Morton, Allison, et al., with a heavy shadow on his brow and a newspaper in his hand. Reed-"Here, you fellows, who in thunder wrote "Which poem ?"

Reed-" This one in this newspaper." McKinley-"I didn't. I can't write anything bu

Morton-" And I don't write anything much," Allison-"Gracious me. I can't read poetry, much ess write it." Harrison-"I used to write a Presidential message once in a while, but there was never any poetry in it."

Reed (in a tone of dark suspicion)-"Well, some ody wrote it. Poetry doesn't write itself." Reed (clearing his throat)-"That's what I propose

doing." (Reads.) "Serene I fold my arms and walt,

Nor care for wind or tide or sea For lo, mine own shall come to me I stay my haste, I make delays.

I stand amld th' etecnal ways, And what is mine shall know my face Asieep, awake, by night or day, The place I seek is seeking me

No wind can drive my bark astray, Nor change the tide of destiny. What matter if I stand alone? I know my purpose and my scope: My heart shall reap where it has sown,

And garner up its fruit of hope. The waters know their own and draw The brook that springs in yonder height: So flows the right with equal law.

Unto the sout of pure delight. The flowerer nodding in the wind is ready plighted to the bee;

And maiden, why that look unkind? For lo, thy lover meketh thee The stars come nightly to the sky; The tidal waves up to the sea

Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high Can keep my own away from me." " Now, what have you got to say ?" All (in thunder tones)—" You wrote it, that's what." CUBTAIN. THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent from Washington in your Saturday saue, advocating the abolishment of the Depart ment of Agriculture, is somewhat too sweeping in his recommendations. It would be a pity to deprive so many men of means of living, for were these "scientists" to be deprived of their snug berths too many of them would, alas! be unable to exist. The colleges of the country would not furnish positions for them all, and they are scarcely fit for any other work. But your correspondent is certainly correct in re-gard to the necessity of some reform in the department and an investigation of methods. The work now being done there is not for the benefit of the farmer or the scientific world, but for the aggrandizement of a few individuals. Not the ast among these is the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture himself, Dr. Charles Dabney, While holding a position under the Government at a salary of about \$4,000 per annum, he holds at the same time the office of President of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Knoxville, Tenn., and to which he will return when his term as Assistant Secretary expires. This is, of course, a great stroke of diplomacy on the part of Dr. Dabney, for he is certain he cannot retain his present position for a very long time. It should be noted that the "scientific" divisions of the department are under the control of the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary himself has little to do with them. Meanwhile Dr. Dabney is making himself "solid" with the

Dr. Dabney is making himself "solid" with the "scientists" of the department by boosting them along, regardless of the farmer. It is he who is spending thousands of dollars uselessly year after year in the supposed interests of the farmer and of science.

Some of these "scientific" bureaus of the department spend many thousands of dollars without any adequate return or hope of return. In one division is an "expert" on blight, a disease that attacks pear and apple trees. This gentleman has been working on the subject for ease that attacks pear and apple trees. This gentleman has been working on the subject for the last six or eight years, and the world is yet to be made the wiser for any of his researches. He has just found out that there is no remedy for it but to cut away the diseased branches. Another "expert" has been working on peach yellows for about eight years, and after expending about \$15,000 has finally concluded that to cure the disease one must cut down and destroy the trees that become affected! He is now engaged on a study of a disease affecting water-meions in the South. He has already spent two years on the subject and about \$4,000, and he is not yet ready to say that he cannot recommend a remedy. a remedy.

Then again a division is engaged in studying then again a division is engaged in studying to find

a remedy.

Then again a division is engaged in studying plant physiology, the expert here trying to find out how many cubic feet or cubic inches or cubic centimetres of water are given off from a plant in twenty-four hours or more. His time is worth about \$150 per month.

Then there is what is known as the "Sub-Tropical Laboratory" in Florida, estensibly for the purpose of assisting the orange grower to tell how to treat his alling trees, but in reality to afford a home for two enterprising youths who make trips all over the State at the expense of the department, and draw their salaries regularly at the same time. This has cost the Government in two years about \$10,000, and there is nothing to show for it. The way to stop this leakage is to stop the appropriation. There would be just as good reason to establish a "laboratory" in Vermont to study sheep farming as to have one in Florida to study oranges.

There is also an "expert" who can tell by counting the number of grains of sand or calculating the amount of clay in a cubic inch or a cubic foot of soil whether it is good for to. bacco or cotton or potatoes or what not; and he has half a dozen men under his charge who are constantly engaged in the delightful occu-pation of washing dirt and weighing or count-ing this same clay or these same sand grains day after day at an expense of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per anone.

day after day at an expense of from \$15,000 per annum.

In repard to the office of experiment stations, referred to by your correspondent, it is questionable whether there is a more useless division in the whole Department of Agriculture. The work done there is literally a rehash of what has been published elsewhere, and it is often so poorly done as to be the laughing stock of all who know of it. The Record, which is published monthly, pretends to give the result of experiments and scientific work result of experiments and scientific work result of experiments and scientific work. stock of all who know of it. The Record, which is published monthly, pretends to give the result of experiments and scientific work of the world. It is sometimes three vears behind the times, and some of the work done in foreign countries is reviewed by men who knew so little of the language that they do not even translate the titles of the articles correctly! How can we expect, then, any accuracy as to statements in the articles themselves? This same "office" publishes an "Index" to the literature of experiment stations on cards. There are now some 10,000 or 12,000 of these cards. The "Index" is so wonderfully and fearfully made that no one but the inventor can find anything in it. Some 259 sets of this are printed and sent to various libraries in the country. It is safe to say that the most of these cards, the index cards very carefully out of sight, so as not to discourage any one seeking for information.

Finally, notwithstanding the vast number of bulletins, numbering 500,000 or 600,000 annually, issued by the department, it is almost impossible to get one when it is wanted. The method of distribution is so peculiar that when a publication is asked for it is either solong coming that he who asked for it has forgotten it, or when it does turn up it is something he never asked for and has no earthly need of.

Reform is cortainly necessary in the Department of Agriculture, for the half has not been told. When some of the "scientists" are climinated and sound practical business methods are introduced, it will be a better instrument to convey useful information to that very practical man, the farmer.

New York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1895.

A Golfer's Advice to Novices. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The intel ligent expression given in your journal to the growing interest in golf delights me, as it must

every lover of the royal and ancient game. I feel, however, that the so-called discussion "Dunn vs. Badminton," in Sunday's issue, demands further treatment. A professional golfer myself, I am nevertheless keenly alive to the fact that as a class we

are much more successful as players than as preceptors. Throughout a life-long experience, and on nearly all the Scotch and English links, it has never been my good fortune to meet two professionals who would give the same instructions to a novice, nor can I recall to my mind any two first-class players, amateur or professional, who play alike. The plain fact is that professionals do not understand the theory of golf, or at least are incapable of explaining it.

It would be interesting to follow the points of the "discussion," but it would be distinctly a waste of valuable space. The ancient pastime of setting up arguments for the sake of knocking them down should be confined strictly to ing them down should be confined strictly to the skittle alley. It is out of place on a golf course, and to belittle so excellent a book as the Badminton volume deserves stern rebuke.

Is it not Mr. Rudyard Kipling who says that the world "holds a vast and various kinds of man"? Fortunately there are, also, various styles among golfers. The pity of it is that professional golfers seem able only to turn out faint images of their own style from among their pupils, rather than the ideal style which the Badminton volume has in view.

Dunn drives off his left leg. The greatest exponent of this style of golf is Mr. J. E. Laidlay, but even he would never dream of criticising the style of Mr. John Ball, Jr., who drives off his right leg.

With all respect to Dunn, and the value he attaches to professional instruction, let me advise the professional instruction, let me advise

With all respect to Dunn, and the value he attaches to professional instruction, let me advise the novice to take with him a brassic and acleek and go out alone into the wilderness. There let him wrestle until he can drive the ball and drive it straight. The finer points of the game will come by observation and practice. It is at this point that the intelligent and really capable teacher is of most value in developing the individuality of the public strongest game. What a calamity it would be were great golfers compelled to play in one style! As well might it be uryed that rivers be straightened out like canals and the hills levelled to the likeness of the ideal putting green. A Professional Golfer.

New York, Dec. 16.

The Fountain at Twenty-third Street. To THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention he recently been called to a statement that the fountain at the corner of Madison Square and Twenty-third street was given and designed by Miss Wolfe and street was given and nesigned by heas wone and Mas Emma Stebbins respectively. The fountain was designed by Mr. W. Wheeler Smith, and I presented it to the city, putting it under the cars of the Depart-ment of Public Parks, about Jan. 1, 1881. DEC. 16, 1895. OLIVIA E. PHELPS STOKES.

Smell of Antique Furniture.

To the Entron of The Sux-Sir: Why is it that when one goes into an auction room where there is a great quantity of "rare and antique" furniture for salett smells so much like a carpenter shop? I went into a place in New York the other day where there were some fire pieces on exhibition and the smell of new wood was as intense and invigorating as in a lumber year.

A Loven of Antiques.

The Bine and Gray Independence Day.

From the Lynchburgh News.

That there will be a national celebration of the tives and grays next rough of July there can now be no doubt. If has been taken up with enthusiasm on all sides, and has already been made to assume large proportions is all sections. It promises to be the big-gest national event that bastaken place since the close

A hard cough distresses the patient, and racks both, lungs and throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the remedy wanted to cure your cough and relieve both the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

For headache, take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.—

det.

QUAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

nounced public sentiment and delegational sup-

port crystallizes in favor of any of them, or for

Not Pledged to Any One, but Irrevocably A Humbug Very Poorty Managed, Against Harrison, PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 17. Senator Matthew Stanley Quay is not committed to any candidate for the Presidency. He could freely support any one of these four distinguished American citisens-Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine, Levi P. Morton of New York, William Allison of Iowa, and William McKinley of Ohio-and if a pro-

> any other Republican leader, that one is likely to receive practically the unanimous support of Pennsylvania at the St. Louis Convention The one thing in connection with the Presidential nomination that can be set down, even to-day, as a moral and official certainty, is that under no circumstances will Gen. Harrison receive an excess of five of the 64 votes from Pennsylvania, and he is not likely to receive a single vote, except it be as a complimentary one on the first ballot, which may possibly be given

single vote, except it be as a complimentary one on the first ballot, which may possibly be given by some one who held a comfortable office under the Harrison Administration.

Senator Cameron will be the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis Convention. He is not likely to forget that Harrison closed the doors of the Executive office and double barred them against him during the first year of the Harrison regime, and as Senator Cameron will doubtless have a larger and more influential personal following from States and Territories, other than Pennsylvania, than any other delegate in that Convention, it is only human nature and political practice to array them against the hand that smote him and the heart that humiliated him.

Between Harrison and Cameron there was no official or personal intercourse during the last three years of Harrison's term, and the cordiality between Harrison and Quay was nearly as frigid, and it shows what a remarkable manner Senator Quay has in dealing with statesmen who would dethrone him in thus making Cameron Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. I am of opinion that, if Harrison had been consulted and his advice taken, Cameron would not be a delegate to the St. Louis Convention.

It is the belief of both Senators Cameron and Quay that Gen. Harrison is one of the very few Republicans—perhaps the only one if a particular member of his Cabinet is secented—who, like Cleveland, regarded himself as Infinitely superior to his party, and they both agree that were Harrison reflected President in 1898 his Administration would be Clevelandized from the day of his inauguration to the close of his term. Senator Quay believes that Reed or Morton or Allison or McKinley is good enough for President, and Cameron and pretty nearly everybody else in Pennsylvania believe that Senator Quay, a man of the people and for the people, would make a much better President than any man

# man of the people and for the people, would make a much better President than any man whose brow reaches up into the clouds SUNBEAMS.

-Thorndike, Me., is distinctly ahead as an up to street.

-William Burbank, an eighty-three-year-old rest dent of Thompsonville, Conn., was fatally injured recently while coasting down a hill in that place. -Preparations are making for extensive prospect

ing for oil in ten counties of eastern Kentucky next spring. The indications of the existence of valuable oil fields in that region are said to be very promising. -Girl ushers have just been appointed in the Arkansas City, Kan., opera bouse in place of men hith-erto employed. There are six of them, and they are alleged to have been chosen from among "the handsomest young ladies in the city."

-Several large consignments of salmon eggs have lately been sent from this country to Europe. Last week a crate of 50,000 eggs was shipped from the United States fishery at Baird, Cal., to Ireland, and another crate, containing 25,000 eggs, was shipped from the same place to Germany.

-It seems about the limit of folly to hide money in a stove and leave it to the risk of fire, but even that line was passed by some unknown imbec'le near Norway, Ga., who stored a lot of cartridges in a stove. A woman started a fire in the stove one day last w and the cariridges exploded, destroying the sight of one eye and otherwise injuring her. -The old notion that Southern women are languid.

feeble folk ought to be dispelled by the act of four women in a surburb of Macon, Ga., last week. A touse took fire during the night and the neighbors gathered to help the inmates in saving their effects. Four women carried a large upright plano from the parlor all the way out into the middle of the street

-A fox and a hunter together stalked a partridge near Tyson, Vt., the other day, but each unknown to the other. The bird alighted in an apple tree benind a barn, and the hunter tiptoed around one side of the barn and brought the bird down. But as the bird dropped, the fox, coming round the other side of the barn, seized it and was off with his dinner before the

hunter could appreciate what had happened.

—An interesting reunion of gold hunters of '49 was held at Belfast, Me., last week. On Dec. 8, 1849, the bark W. O. Alden sailed from that port for California with a party of fifty on board. The party reached the gold fields, had varied experiences, and of the four-teen that now survive aix have drifted back to their old homes in Maine, and last week they met to dine

together and talk over the exciting days of '49. -The conscience and pride of good citizenship of G. Green of McCune, Kan., got to working together recently and produced an odd situation. Mr. Green got intoxicated, boisterous, and disagreeable during a visit to the neighboring town of Pittsburg, and created considerable disturbance on the streets. He was not arrested. A few days latter he fore the county attorney at Pittsburg and swore out a warrant against himself for disturbing the ne He was arrested, arraigned, pleaded guilty, paid his

fine, and went home with a shriven conscience.

—Arizona women are out after political privileges equal to those enjoyed by the men, and a week ago r woman suffrage association was organized in Pho-nix. For some years a few representatives of al-vanced womanhood have championed the cause in Arizona, and each successive territorial Legislature has been asked to pass an equal suffrage bill. Once or twice the bill has passed one branch and has been treated as a joke in the other. But Statehood is al most in sight now, and the women are stirring themselves to greater efforts looking toward enfranchise ment. The Governor of the Territory has expressed

himself as strongly in favor of woman suffrage -Two bleyelists, Theodore and Eddie Kraguess, arrived in San Francisco a week ago, having ridden on their machines all the way from Minneapolis. The route they travelled was 2.856 miles long, and rode it in thirty-eight days an average rate of sev-enty-five miles a day. Some days they rode more and some less, and occasionally they rode until nearly midnight in order to keep up the average. They did not make the trip for money or glory, but for pleas-There wasn't much pleasure in it, though. They had very trying times on the windy prairie sandy deserts, and the snow-covered mountains, and will not try to ride back again. They carried a tent, blankets, cooking utensils, and also food on the long desert stretches, although in the main they re-lied for shelter and food on the farmers. Both men cyclists of some note in Minnesota and neigh

boring States. Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Kaiser Wilhelm does not propose that his new canal

shall be forgotten.

An Egyptian "Struwelpeter" with pictures from the Vienna papyri is about to be published in London. Kiel is to have a little international exhibition of navigation and fisheries next year, from May to Sep-

Baron Heckeren, who, under the name of D'Antes, killed the Russian poet Puschkin in a duel in 1837, has just died at the age of 84 at Sulz in Alsace. Nijni Novgorod's exhibition next year is to be a national one of Russian products alone. It will be opened soon after the Czar's coronation at Moscow. Though the Formosan republic of Taiwan, or Tai-

wanfu, was quickly surpressed, it lived long enough to issue a postage stamp. It is green, printed from a wooden block on very thin paper. Hubert Herkomor suggests that the proscenium of the stage be made contractible, so that there may be a different sized frame for a scene representing a garret from that used for an out-of-door picture.

M. Polncaré, who has been investigating the action of the moon on the meteorology of the earth, has discovered that it has an influence not only on the production of cyclones, but also on their direct At the Leipzig Stadt Theatre no one is admitted to his seat after a performance has begun, except during the interva's between the acts. In Bremen an asset

ation of theatregoers has been formed to obtain the same regulation Japan is going to build up her commercial navy by giving subsidies to shipbuilders for every ton above 1,000, and to shipowners for all ships of 1,000 tons that can make ten knots an hour, the subsidy being increased for every 500 tons additional burthen or

every knot additional speed. Austria has the unusual picasure of seeing a surp us in its accounts of twenty million floring for the year 1894, in spite of the unusual expenditure of twentyfour million florins in putting the currency on a good basis, and the prospect of an equally large surplus for 1805. At the same time the public dobt has been re-duced by \$5.000.

duced by 48,000,000 florins. Pope Leo XIII. aname is in the Index Expurgatorious and he cannot get it out. White still car timal Perche wrote a book called "Del sangue sucratisation ill Maria," a plea for the establishment of a feast day i honor of the blood of the Holy Virgin. The back was condemned at the time, and the linical has opposite its name the note, "The author, in a praneworthy manner, made summission and disapproved of his own work." The infall fieldity of the Pope applies only to matters of dogma; it cannot cover acts done before

his elevation, or even acts while he is l'ope not done as head of the Church.